# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,099.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. | 48 0 |
| ——— including postage.... „ | 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .....Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Third Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertion „ | 0 2 As. per |

no, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... 7 As. per line. | |
| Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „ | |
| Third and succeeding 2 „ „ | |

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is* One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—YOUNG—December 1st, at Kurnool, by the Rev. A. T. Bartlett, George Gordon, Civil Engineer, Bellary, to Alice Staveley, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. Feling, of Bedford.

### SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at noon.

| Dec. | | Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... 22 | Leave Colombo ..... | 1 |
| „ Ratnagherry ..... 23 | „ Galle ..... | 3 |
| „ Vingorla ..... 23 | „ Negapatam..... | 4 |
| „ Carwar ..... 24 | „ Pondicherry ..... | 4 |
| „ Mangalore ..... 25 | „ Madras ..... | 5 |
| „ Cannanore ..... 26 | „ Coconada ..... | 7 |
| „ Calicut ..... 28 | „ Vizagapatam.. | 8 |
| „ Beypore ..... 27 | „ Bimlipatam .. | 8 |
| „ Cochin ..... 28 | „ Coupaltore.... | 9 |
| „ Tuticorin ..... 30 | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... | 11 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the date above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| Up. | Dec. | Dec. | Down. | Jan. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ... | 14 & 28 | | Leave BUSSORAH .... | 1 | 15 |
| | an. | | „ Fao ..... | 1 | 15 |
| „ Kurrachee ... | 18 | 2 | „ Bushire ..... | 3 | 17 |
| „ Gwadur ..... | 19 | 3 | „ Lingah ..... | 5 | 19 |
| „ Muscat..... | 22 | 5 | „ B. Abbas ..... | 7 | 21 |
| „ B. Abbas .... | 24 | 7 | „ Muscat ..... | 9 | 23 |
| „ Lingah ..... | 25 | 8 | „ Gwadur ..... | 11 | 25 |
| „ Bushire ..... | 28 | 11 | „ Kurrachee.... | 15 | 27 |
| „ Fao ..... | 29 | 12 | Arrive BOMBAY ..... | 16 | 30 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH ...30 | | 13 | | | |

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 360 tons, 100 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Unjunwell. | Malwan. |
| Ratnagherry. | Vingorla. |
| Joygurpoor. | Goa. |

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Sumatra," (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 11th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th December 1868.

FOR LONDON.

*(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)*

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Maileny," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Alabama," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Harrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents Ship "Alabama."

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THOMAS BEAR'S CELEBRATED VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO, TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sent enough in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia Shag Tobacco. | Havana Tobacco. |
| „ Bird's-eye „ | Persian „ |
| „ Cut Cavendish „ | Latakiah „ |
| „ Returns Tobacco | Oronoko „ |
| York River „ | Imperial „ |
| Carolina Rose. | Smoking Mixture. |
| Golden Gem. | Jewel of Ophir. |

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the World

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

### SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

### WANTED.

WANTED, a situation as Assistant by an European. Corresponds in the English, German, and French languages. Address "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette."

FOUR MASONRY INSPECTORS WANTED. Apply by letter, stating Age, Salary, &c., and enclosing Copies of Certificates to

W. SOUTH, Bhosawul.

G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, 24th November 1868.

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, by the Bombay Education Society for the Boys' School, Byculla, a Third Master. High Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Furnished Quarters, Firewood, and Lights are provided free. Copies of Testimonials and full particulars as to previous engagements, salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

NOTICE.—Wanted to hire or purchase a Boat suitable for a Club Yacht for the Bombay Yacht Club. Parties possessing a Vessel, (either native rigged or otherwise) that would do for the purpose are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Captain Henry Morland and Thomas E. Taylor, Esq., at the Government Dockyard, or at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, stating price, dimensions, &c.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
THOS. E. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

### HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by T. Miller, Esq. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Possession on 1st January 1869.

House No. 6, vacant. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 7th December 1868.

### NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the Power of Attorney granted by me, in Bombay, between the months of November or December 1865, to Mr. Joze Januario DeSouza, residing at Cavel, in Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

MATHIAS CAMILLO CAETANO PINTO.

Goa, 5th December 1868.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undersigned requests that Residents on Malabar Hill will kindly see that no Vehar Water runs to waste in their Compounds, as complaints of deficient supply are numerous.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION HOTEL.—During the approaching Broach Exhibition, which opens on the 22nd instant, Gentlemen Visitors may reckon upon getting every possible accommodation and comfort at the above Hotel, which has been started by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel under special appointment by the Exhibition Committee.

Breakfast at 9 o'clock, Tiffin at 1 o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock, will be served in a commodious Corrugated Iron Building in the vicinity of the Exhibition Buildings; and Sleeping Accommodation will be provided in Tents opposite to His Excellency the Governor's Camp.

J. HORMUSJEE, Proprietor.

RUPEES 2,000 REWARD.—Whereas the Shop of Messrs. Soundy and Company, General Importers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay, was broken into between the hours of 7 o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 5th and 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday the 7th instant, and Gold and Silver Jewellery of considerable value, consisting of Watches, Signet and Gem Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, &c., &c., stolen therefrom, a Reward of Two Thousand Rupees will be paid to any person who shall give information leading to the recovery of the said property and detection and conviction of the thieves.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Office, Bombay, 9th December 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of certain Earthenware Pipe Drains in the Cross Streets of Cammatteepoora.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender with the Bill of quantities may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

All Tenders must be written on the proper Printed Forms and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at his Office, in Apollo Street, on or before Monday the 21st day of December 1868.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

PORTRAITURE.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public that we are now prepared to take first class Portraits of every kind at the very lowest prices.

Cartes de Visite Rs. 12 per dozen; and all other descriptions at an equally low figure.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
Photographers and Miniature Painters, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN, Photographic Artists, also beg to announce the arrival in Bombay of Mr. B. B. Brooks, the celebrated Miniature and Portrait Painter of London and Brighton. Messrs. L. and W. are now prepared to execute Photographs, either Tinted or Full Coloured, of any size; also Miniatures on Ivory, finished in first class style. Specimens may be seen at L. and W.'s Portrait Rooms, Apollo Street.

10th December 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes. | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes. | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

### NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopoedia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 85.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

We have a new stock just to hand from Europe.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, ALSO No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE. To make room for NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ... Rs. 20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS..... Rs. 8-8
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED ..... „ 12-8 } „ 20
SLEEPING SUITS ..... ... from „ 12 to „ 18
A VARIETY of DRAB FELT HATS ..... ..... from „ 2

N.B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartan dresses.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. HERN begs to inform her Customers and Ladies generally that she has received the following large and varied stock of New Goods:—

MILLINERY. PARIS MILLINERY. TULLE AND LACE BONNETS. TRIMMED HATS. UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS. FANCY BIRDS, FEATHERS. PLUMES, FEATHER BANDS. FRENCH FLOWERS. HEADDRESSES. WREATHS, &c., &c.

SILKS & BALL DRESSES. BLACK & WHITE MOIRES. COLORED MOIRES. SATINS, FOULARDS. THE NEW CRYSTAL MOIRES. NEW SHOT SILK FOR EVENING WEAR. SPANGLED NETTS & TULLE.

CHRISTENING ROBES. INFANTS HOODS. BONNETS, CLOAKS. PELISSES, &c.

BRIDAL. BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS. SILKS, MOIRES, SATINS, &c., &c., &c.

MOURNINGS. EVERY ARTICLE OF DRESS REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

Orders Executed on *the Shortest Notice.*

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

3, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of the Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1863.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1, East Street, Poonah,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Morsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots. To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| French Glove Kid (Emperor's) | Boots. | |
| All Patent „ | do. | Dress. |
| Do. „ (with spur blocks) | do. | |
| Kid top Patent Calf Golosh | do. | |
| Memel top French Calf Golosh | do. | |
| Calf Croquet | do. | |
| Enamelled Croquet | do. | |
| Do. Imitation Balmorals | do. | |
| Do. Plain | do. | Walking. |
| Morocco top Morocco Golosh | do. | |
| Kid do. do. | do. | |
| Brown Morocco (Chelsea) | do. | |
| Do. Calf Golosh | do. | |
| Canvas | do. | |
| Enamelled and Brown Napoleon | do. | Riding. |

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace, Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trow er and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November 1868.

### NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.—Just received Overland a most handsome assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Mr. N. is confident that he has the best collection of Meerschaum Pipes in India, and is enabled by having direct communication with the Manufacturer at Vienna to sell them at very moderate prices.

TOBACCO.

BEARS' CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
„ Latakia, in ¼ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
„ Oronoko, in ¼ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
„ Smoking Mixture, in ¼ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
„ Imperial, in ¼ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
„ Virginia, Shag, in ¼ lb. Packets at Re. 1.
„ Bird's Eye, in ¼ lb. Packets at Re. 1.
„ Cut Cavendish in ¼ lb. Packets at Re. 1.

All Tobacco imported by the Overland route.

HAVANNAH CIGARS

of the finest real Havannah Tobacco, to clear a large stock at the reduced rates of Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SELECT BATCH OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a 12 months, commencing from the 1st January 1869; also for the supply of Coals and Stores required within the same time. The Tender must be calculated at so much per Bale. Full particulars will be given on application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received up to the 19th December, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1868.

THE APOLLO WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are Lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

*Established in Bordeaux & London in* 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES
*Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane.
*Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE
*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes —Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe —Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

| | per doz. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton- Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 | 0 |
| No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do..... | „ 25 | 0 |
| „ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do..... | „ 22 | 0 |
| „ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do..... | „ 18 | 8 |
| „ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do..... | „ 17 | 0 |
| „ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do..... | „ 15 | 8 |
| „ 6—Medoc, White capsule do..... | „ 13 | 8 |
| Sauterne, Red capsule, do..... | „ 22 | 0 |

*Very choice* BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded..... | Rs. 32 | |
| Nuits, ditto ..... | „ 26 | |
| Macon, ditto ..... | „ 21 | |
| Chablis, ditto ..... | „ 22 | |

*The finest* Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded, | Rs. 36 | 0 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto | „ 32 | 0 |
| Good Sparkling „ ditto | „ 27 | 0 |

GERMAN WINES.

*Of our own Selection.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded..... | Rs. 36 | |
| Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil ..... | „ 32 | |
| Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ..... | „ 34 | |
| „ „ Braunberger ..... | „ 25 | |
| Hock „ Johannisberger ..... | „ 42 | |
| „ „ Forster Tauniser ..... | „ 34 | |
| „ „ Rudesheimer ..... | „ 26 | |
| „ „ Hocheimer, ..... | „ 23 | |

*Specially selected* SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior..... | Rs. 32 | 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale ..... | „ 28 | 0 |
| Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry..... | „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry ..... | „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry..... | „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine..... | „ 18 | 0 |
| do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine... | „ 15 | 8 |
| Marsala, Virgin Pale ..... | „ 15 | 8 |
| Madeira, East India (one voyage)..... | „ 33 | 8 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity ..... | Rs. 30 | 0 |
| 1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature ..... | „ 24 | 8 14-8 |
| 2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine ..... | „ 18 | 9 |

*Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.*

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule ..... | Rs. | 32 |
| Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule „ | | 28 |
| Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule ..... „ | | 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality ..... „ | | 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ..... „ | | 21 |
| Whisky, 1st quality, Irish..... „ | | 23 |
| „ „ Scotch..... „ | | 21 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)..... „ | | 21 |

LIQUEURS.

*The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.*

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs. | 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, best..... „ | 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ..... „ | 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) ..... „ | 20 | |

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

**Colabas advanced from 1,250 to 1,260, Elphinstones from 810 to 815. Market quiet.**

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi. Value of sh. | Paid up | Last Divi-dend. | Names. | Rate per share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 126 |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 567½ |
| 3,000,000 | 500 | all | 3 do. | Do. of Bombay New | 567½ |
| 3,720,000 | 1,000 | all | 11½ p.c. | Do. of Madras | 1640 |
| 2,000 | 200 | all | 6 p.ct. | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 200 |
| 20,00,000 | 250 | all | 4 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 280 |
| 1,00,000 | 500 | 250 | 8 p.ct. | Delhi and London | 280 |
| 60,00,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 p.c. | National Bank of India. | 137to138 |
| 20,00,000 | 250 | all | 12 p.c. | Oriental Bank | 460 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,180,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 80 | Colaba Land Co | 1260 |
| 1,80,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 | Elphinstone Land | 815 |
| 1,00,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 11-14 | Do. New | 340 |
| ... | 1,00 | 1,000 | Nil | Frere Land | 99 |
| 1,00,000 | 1,000 | 200 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 715 |
| | 5,000 | 4,1- | Nil | Port Canning | 310 |
| — | 2,000 | 1,30 | Nil | | |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40,000 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 30 p.c. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 800 |
| 70,000 | 3,000 | 450 | 30 p.c. | Alexandra Press Co | 500 |
| 187,200 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 175 p.c. | Apollo Press Co | 9000 |
| 81,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 400 do. | Bombay Press Co | 1725 |
| ... | 500 | 500 | 100 do. | Do. New | 410 |
| ... | 1,880 | 1,880 | 100 do. | Colaba Press Co | 2300 |
| ... | 1,880 | 1,880 | 100 do. | East India Press Co | 1950 |
| 79,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ... | Fort Press Co | 8893 |
| 867,500 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 400 p.c. | Franji Cowasji Press | 1165 |
| 60,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | 10 | Hydraulic Press Co | 3400 |
| 60,000 | 6,000 | 1,920 | 425 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co | 800 |
| 20,000 | 5,000 | 2,00 | ... | Mofus. Press & G. Co | 210 |
| 300,000 | 1,000 | 500 | ... | Prince of W. Press | 2500 |
| 30,000 | 2,500 | 2,50 | 30 p.c. | Victoria Press, Madras | 125 |
| 45,000 | 2,000 | 150 | ... | | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 2,800 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 965 |
| 125,000 | 2,500 | all | 137½ | Alliance Spinning | 1770 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | all | .. | Arkwright | 400 |
| 250,000 | 5,000 | all | .. | Bombay | 2800 |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 p.c. | Bombay United | 845 |
| ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p.c. | Broach Mills | 325 |
| 160,000 | 5,000 | all | .. | Coorla Spinning | 1500 |
| 150,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 300 | Great Eastern | 665 |
| 250,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 135 | Manockji Petit's | 1970 |
| 200,000 | 2,500 | all | .. | Oriental | 1490 |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | .. | Royal | |

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 600 | Bombay Ship. Co | 1450 |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | all | 300 | Bombay Coast | 260 |
| 160,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | ... | Prince of Wales Ship Co. | 1600 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | £20 | 21 3-0 | 5 p. c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 127 |
| ... | £20 | 19 6-8 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | Bombay, Baroda & C. I Railway Co | 1120 |
| ... | £18 | 19 5-1 | do. | Do. New shares | Par. |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | 50 | 50 | 5 | Mechanics' Buildings Company | 30 |
| .. | 2,000 | 300 | 12 | Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co. | 150 |
| 100,000 | 500 | all | 3 p. c. | Treacher & Co. | 150 |

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of Liquidation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,845,000 | 500 | 500 | Jan. '68 | Bank of Bombay | 102 |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ... | ,, China | 3 |
| 2,000,000 | 250 | 100 | May '67 | ,, Guzerat | 90 |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | Aug. '67 | B'bay Prudency B'k. | 26 |
| 2,000,000 | 250 | 200 | Sept. '67 | ,, Trde & B'nkg | 20 |
| 2,000,00 | 100 | 200 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank | 75 |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 200 | Mar. '68 | Central Bank | 9 |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 19 |
| ... | 100 | 200 | May '67 | Royal Bank | 2 |
| ... | 400 | 400 | ... | Royal Cr'dit Mobilier | 2 |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 150 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial | 5 |

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | ... | 5,200 | Nov.'66 | Back Bay Co | 400 |
| 800,000 | ... | 3,500 | .. | B'bay & Bengal S. S. | 350 |
| 2,000,000 | ... | 4,100 | .. | Frere Reclamation | 140 |
| ... | ... | 3,500 | .. | Iron Shipping | 260 |
| ... | 2,000 | 1,000 | .. | Ap'loB'd Warehouse | 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | Victoria Spinning | 2,000 |

EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 11/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s 11½ to 1s 11 13/16d |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 10 ¼ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99¼ |
| China | 60 days' sight | 218 nominal. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five and a-half per cent. | 112½ |
| Five per cent. | 103 |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 103 |
| Five per cent. (Railway Loan) | 103½ |
| 10 years' Debenture Loans | 4 per cent |
| 10 Years' do. do. | 4 do. |
| 5 Years' do. do. | 4 do. |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan | 6 do. |

BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Other Securities | do. |
| Deposits | 3 do. |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns cash | Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-4 |
| Spanish Doubloons | ,, 225 |
| Carolus Dollars | ,, 230 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 229 |
| Hamsla Ogowna | ,, 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 223 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, 10-9 |

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

| OLD | Per Candy. |
|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee | 230 to 235 |
| Akola | 230 to 235 |
| Broach | 229 to 235 |
| Dholleras | 232 to 233 |
| Bhawnuggur | 232 to 233 |
| Veeravnl | 210 to 215 |
| Vingoria | 220 to 222 |
| Dharwar Sanginaed | 240 to 242 |
| Khandeish | 228 to 230 |
| Barsee | 228 to 230 |
| N | |
| Oomrawuttee | 255 to 257 |
| Hinguanhaut | 265 to 267 |

Ready sales 250 Candies. Market quiet.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 10

Lang, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Lang, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Phelps, Captain, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Aden.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH DECEMBER.

London.....Cotton..... £1 15s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. per ton.
Seeds..... £1 9s. 0d. Nominal do.
Liverpool...Cotton..... £2 7s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. do.
Seeds..... £1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Downland...Cotton..... £5 9s. 0d. to £5 15s per 40 cubic foot Sailing vessel.

Nominal.
per bale.
per chest.

ARRIVALS.

| Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|
| ... | Miller | Hongkong, Nov. 17. |

DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| ... | Gamble | Aden. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rangoon, Renoldson, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Singapore.
Ship Corsair's Bride, Brown, to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship John Elliott, to Liverpool.
Ship White Jacket, to Liverpool.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 4 | Simla (s) | King | Galle. |
| | Sir James | Richards | Falmouth. |

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 10th, 7-12 A.M.—French mail steamer "Hooghley" from China anchored at 6-40 A.M.
GWADUR, 10th, 9-15 A.M.—H. M.'s Gun-boat "Clyde" arrived on Charbar.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th December* 1868.

OPEN 307½ MILES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching | Rs. | 33,584 6 4 |
| Merchandize | ,, | 53,020 11 8 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | ,, | 6,876 10 6 |
| Electric Telegraph | ,, | 333 0 0 |
| Total Rs. | | 99,823 14 6 |

Corresponding Week in December 1867.

OPEN 306 MILES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaching | ... | 45,600 15 1 |
| Merchandize | ... | 36,379 4 9 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | ... | 4,621 10 3 |
| Electric Telegraph | ... | 472 6 0 |
| Total Rs. | | 87,074 4 1 |
| Increase | | 12,749 10 5 |

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 10.)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. S. Leacock, General List, Commanding No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1858.

The following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 31st October 1868, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. F. Sandwith, and Major W. G. Cumming—6 months.
Major E. W. Lyons and Captain D. H. Hickman—2 months.
Captain W. T. Eden and Captain J. S. D. Bolton—6 months.
Lieutenant F. F. Conyn, Lieutenant T. Trueman, and Lieutenant T. F. Dowden—3 months.
Surgeon-Major J. M. Knapp—3 months.
Surgeon Major J. R. Miller and Surgeon C. Thompson—6 months.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been permitted to retire from the Service, from the dates specified, viz:—

Lieut-Colonel W. Lodwick, from the 2nd September 1868.
Sub-Conductor C. Maggs, from the 18th August 1868.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Senior Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) Christopher Birdwood, Infantry, to be Colonel from the 9th November 1868, vice Homer, deceased.

Hospital Apprentice John Maitland, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the Service from the 6th November 1868.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock, General List, has been appointed to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, until further orders.

The following promotions are made in the Public Works Department:—Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Phillip Hunt to be Conductor, and Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Henry Beadon Jackson to be Sub-Conductor from the 25th November 1868, in succession to Chetham, pensioned.

The General Order No. 706, dated 4th November, granting furlough to Europe to Surgeon H. Atkins, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieutenant L. C. Desborough, Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 12th Regt. M. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, via the Cape, for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The following adjustments of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel John Daniel Williams and James John Combe (Staff Corps) to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel; and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Yelverton Beale to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from the 6th March 1868, in succession to Birdwood promoted to Major-General.

Cadre 28th Regiment N. I.—Major Frederick Stafford Hewett (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major, and Captain Thomas Ernest Britten (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, from the 6th March 1868, in succession to Williams, promoted and removed.

Cadre 18th Regiment N. I.—Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) George Sligo Alexander Anderson to have the position of Major, and Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Edward Newnham Marsh to have the position of Captain from the 6th March 1868, in succession to Combe, promoted and removed.

Cadre 12th Regiment N. I.—Major Alexander Young Shortt (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major, and Captain Algernon William Godson to rank as Captain, from the 6th March 1868, in succession to Beale, promoted.

With reference to General Order, No. 756, dated 25th November, the Government of India has confirmed the appointment of Major Graham as First Examiner Pay Department, and of Colonel Day as Circle Paymaster.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Engineers are promoted to fill existing vacancies, from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. James Thomson, Second Class, to be First Class Engineer, vice Callaway, pensioned, 26th April 1868, inclusive.
Mr. Thomas Anderson, Third Class, to be Second Class Engineer, to fill an existing vacancy, 1st November 1868, inclusive.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. B. Dennis, and Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Dick hold the appointments of Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier and Commandant-in-Chief Sind Horse, and also officiated as Political Agent Khelat, the former from 27th May to 9th June 1868 and the latter from the 10th June to 3rd August 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District until further orders.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has accepted the resignation by T. B. Ferguson, Esquire, of the office of Acting Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay from the 12th instant, and has appointed J. Macpherson, Esquire, to act as Clerk of the said Court during the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to R. B. Barton, Esquire.

Azum Keshow Krishna, Mamlutdar of Hullial, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Canara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Cordeaux to act as First Assistant Collector of Ratnagherry.

Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed further extension for fifteen days from the 5th instant, of the sick leave granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. Ramchunder Amroot Dugle, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Ratnagherry, acted as Second Assistant Collector of that District from 5th September to 12th October 1868.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. Doveton, R.E., to be Assistant Consulting Engineer Railway Department, but to continue to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer during Lieutenant Bowden's (R.E.) absence on furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*(Irrigation Branch.)*

Mr. J. E. Whiting is appointed to a special duty on the Neera River, under the orders of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend S. Stead, M.A., Chaplain of Sholapoor, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, vice Reverend T. Watson.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant Stephen Babington and Captain W. P. LaTouche respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 26th ultimo, in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. H. N. B. Erskine and W. D'Oyly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, on the 19th November, in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Keyser, appointed Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th November, in the forenoon.

Messrs. A. Keyser and J. Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 17th November in the afternoon.

Messrs. C. W. Bell and H. N. B. Erskine respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 28th November in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Wells, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner Paper Currency, are re-appointed Municipal Commissioners under Clause II., from the date on which they vacated their offices.

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew, Assistant Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, has been allowed one month's privilege leave.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary Roane (No. 97), in medical charge of Gogo, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th to the 27th instant, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeons P. Turnbull, M.D., and T. Miller, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 21st November 1868, before office hours.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 10th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 79°

PAUMBEN, 10th, 12 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north, thermometer 77, barometer 29·68°

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

DABEGRAM, 9th, 3-30 P.M.—Office closed this day.
MUSSANDOM, 10th, 7-25 A.M.—Mussandom Telegraph Station abandoned this day.
VINGORLA, 10th, 8-25.—Interruption Goa.
KURRACHEE, 10th, 12-2 P.M.—Cable temporarily interrupted between Jask and Bushire. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 6th Dec., via Russia 6th Dec.
CALCUTTA DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS, 30th, 1-13 P.M.—A Submarine Telegraph station has been opened at Jask. Rates same as the Mussendom till first of January.
INDORE, 10th, 7-10 P.M.—Interruption Rhall 6 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th December, are as follows:—

| | To Bombay | Hr. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From | Kurrachee | 1 | 19 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, | Calcutta via Agra | 30 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| ,, | Madras | 14 | 30 | 2 | 59 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th Dec., at 3 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The usual hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices will be

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 12 | Saturday | Dec. 26 |
| Sunday | 13 | | |

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 11 | December | 26 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 26 | | |

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, and Kurrachee every Saturday at noon, for Bombay and the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Lingah, Gumbo Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which Mails, Registered Letters, and Packets can be forwarded at the Undermentioned rates:—

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations made in the hours of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and G. I. Railways, the following changes take place on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

| | Ordinary Letters and Papers. | After Packet Letters. | At Branch Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal | 11 A.M. | 12 noon. | 10 A.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 5 P.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 8 A.M. | | |
| Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch | 4 A.M. | 5 P.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry | 6 A.M. | | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

*(To sail in all January.)*

THE Passenger Ship "Orwell," 1,109 tons Register, H. Gimblett, R.N.R. (late of Messrs. Green's ship "Seringapatam"), Commander.

This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1868.

WANTED, a Bandmaster for H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. Apply to Band President H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., Baroda.

WANTED, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant, or Assistant in a place of business. The applicant has had many years experience in some of the largest houses in India. Unexceptional references. Address "T.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO COTTON BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

LADY'S MOROCCO TRAVELLING TOILET, WRITING, and WORK BAG, by TOULMIN and GALE, elegantly furnished with Mother O'Pearl and Electro-plated fittings, and lined with Watered Silk. Price Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' COURIER BAG;—an exceedingly neat, tasty, and useful Travelling Companion. Price Rs. 8-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESKS;—an extremely useful, capacious, and at the same time portable style of Writing Case.

Size 12 inches square. Rs. 15.
,, 14 inches square. ,, 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED METALLIC STATIONERY RACKS, with space for Ink Bottles and Pens. Price Rs. 12-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT COST PRICE: adapted for Presentation. Lists available.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—So called from its extreme portability; is recommended to all who require any kind of written matter multiplied. It is so simple that a native servant may work it, and no previous knowledge of the typographic art is necessary. It is accompanied by a chest, which contains in 4 drawers 2,500 types, and everything necessary for at once going to work. Price Rs. 125.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Chamber Office, on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 12 noon, to vote an address to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, the Governor General elect.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 10th December 1868.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at 3 P.M., on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of C. M. Keir, Esq., resigned, and to decide as to the best mode of liquidating the Society.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1868.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites Tenders for the supply of the following Articles (as per Schedule) for one year, commencing 1st January 1869:—

Beef, Button, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Brooms, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 10th December 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE LAST NIGHT!
THE LAST NIGHT!!
THE LAST NIGHT!!!

AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THE COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

The whole strength of the Company in a GRAND, NEW, AND CLOSING PROGRAMME.

REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 3 | Third Class | Rs. 1 |
| Second Class | ,, 2 | Fourth Class | As. 8 |

Doors open at half-past eight; commence at nine.

Seats may be secured at the Circus, and Tickets obtained at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Room.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. R. and E. I. Lines, &c.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
Ofima Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK CONVEYANCES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
TABLES BY STEAMERS.
SOUTHERN AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' RESTING PLACES ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:—

*Bombay and Poona*—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
*Bombay and Mofussil*—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
*Poona*—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
*London*—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF BOMBAY.)

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MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.


THE European portion of the Uncovenanted Service has been filled with dismay through the doctrine propounded by Sir Stafford Northcote in a despatch which we published on Saturday. The intentions of the India House seem to be far gone in favour of natives. Even the Covenanted Civil Service are to be restricted to the few appointments reserved to them by the Act of 1861. These comprise only the offices of Member of Council, Commissioner, Collector, Judge, their Assistants and Secretaries to Government in Regulation Provinces. Sir Stafford Northcote's own words are as follows—"The Legislature has determined that the more important and responsible appointments in those provinces shall be administered exclusively by those who are now admitted to the public service solely by competition, but there is a large class of appointments in the regulation as well as in the non-regulation provinces, some of them scarcely less honourable and lucrative than those reserved by law for the Covenanted Civil Service, to which the natives of India have certainly a preferential claim, but which, as you (the Viceroy) seem to admit, have up to this time been too exclusively conferred upon Europeans. These persons, however competent, not having entered the service by the prescribed channel, can have no claim upon the patronage of the Government, none at least that ought to be allowed to override the inherent rights of the natives of the country." The principles set forth in this paragraph are—firstly, that if a European wants to get an appointment of any kind, he should first enter the Covenanted Service by the open competition; secondly, that even then he would only be qualified for the few reserved appointments beforementioned, and that a native, merely because he is a native, would have a preferential claim. We agree with the first part, but not with the second for the following reasons: The hatred with which the Uncovenanted Service regarded the Covenanted became an anachronism when Haileybury was done away with. They used to be severe on the system of patronage, the scant education of Haileybury, and the bloated oligarchy of an heriditary C. S. We could never join in this clamour, so much of which was selfish, or irrelevant; for the Haileybury officers always did their duty and did it well; they produced so many able statesmen and scholars that the mention of their names is the best antidote to this slander. The competition has in no great degree altered the personnel of the service; so the amalgamation of feeling between the two was quickly and completely effected, and the great traditions and prestige of the service preserved unimpaired. While, therefore, we object emphatically to any abuse of Haileybury because of the quality of the men it sent forth, we are constrained to admit that its principle of selection was a bad one. The Uncovenanted had some reason to be jealous of a caste which neither they nor their children could ever enter. But the Covenanted Civilian of our time gets his place by a competition open to the whole of the Queen's dominions. His tenure is the only one, aristocratic as it may appear to those beneath, which is in thorough accord with the liberal and democratic spirit of the present day. The service will become stronger, and more fortified by the regard of the public, with every increase of education and of the democratic hatred of such appointments as that of Lord Mayo. The Civil Service of India are discharging a great duty to the nation. For the Tories scouted the idea of a regime which would select its governing class from all the rest; and their hatred of enlightenment induced them to sneer at education. It was predicted, and in this some of the Uncovenanted ungenerously joined, that every competition-walla would either be a cad or a bookworm. This slander on them has been amply disproved by the experience of twelve years and the rise of the junior men to such high offices as Judicial Commissioner or Director of Public Instruction. Trustees to some extent of the character of all struggling educated men, they have sustained the claims of education and enlightenment against class interests and the system of backstairs promotion. Like the other two competition services—the Royal Engineers and Artillery—the institution has become a provision for the sons of hardworking men in India. The sons of the present generation of the Uncovenanted are even now entering the older service by the open door of competition; their fathers rely on a good school or college who would in vain have sought or bought the nomination of a Director of the East India Company. If the Uncovenanted could only see their own interests clearly they would uphold a system which excludes patronage. All Governments and Governors have a direct personal interest in destroying the system of competition. They would naturally like to get hold of the most honourable and lucrative offices for their relations and friends, and the swarm of needy adventurers who surround them in hopes of pouncing upon an income. Whenever a good place fell vacant somebody's nephew or brother-in-law in England would be telegraphed for; and the Uncovenanted would quickly discover that the same want of influence which retarded their own way operated to close India against their children. We shall resume the subject in discussing how far the order about natives is opposed to the democratic principle involved in competition.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EAVES, C. B., Commanding the Division, returned to Poona on Wednesday from a tour of inspection to the Poorundhur Sanitarium.—*Poona Observer.*

WE ("Poona Observer") hear that a tiger has made its appearance at the village called Kirkee, twenty-four miles from Poona, on the new Satara road. This brute has, it is said, visited the village and the fields every night during this week fortnight, but he has not attempted as yet to injure any person. Here is a chance for Poona shikarees.

THE RIFLE COMPANIES IN MADRAS NATIVE REGIMENTS.

IT is said (we quote the *Madras Times*) that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended the abolition of rifle companies to native regiments, but we trust that the Secretary's recommendation may not be carried into effect. Possibly many of our readers are unacquainted with the origin of these companies, and are not aware, that many years ago a rifle regiment of 600 was borne upon the strength of the Madras Army. The old Madras rifles was, what is called, "a crack corps," and the extravagance of its officers was so

## WITHDRAWAL OF THE CASE AGAINST YESHWUNTRAO BULWUNT.

Our readers will remember that the hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust laid against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt by Mr. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, was fixed for Wednesday. At noon on that day the case came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Moroba in the Fort Police Court, when Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared on behalf of Mr. Maidment, and Yeshwuntrao was again defended by Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr Peile.

Mr. McCulloch said he might mention very shortly the circumstances under which this charge against Yeshwuntrao had been brought. One part of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt's duties was to collect the taxes which were distinguished in the accounts of the Municipality by the name of the "tent" collection, on account of their being collected in a tent, though they were really wheel-taxes on carriages and palkies. It appeared that the last account, giving a detailed statement of those receipts, was the one mentioned in the information which had been sworn before His Worship, which statement purported to be a return of the collections made and paid into the Controller's office as deposit up to the end of October last: and it appeared on examination of the accounts of the collecting clerk, and comparing these with the statement of Yeshwuntrao, that the amount which he had collected when he signed this statement and sent it in on 9th November was larger by Rs. 7,886 than the amount stated by him—so that on the face of this account there was a suppression of the fact that he had collected and had then in his hands the sum of Rs. 7,886. Now, it also appeared from an investigation of the collecting clerk's accounts, that from the end of October or the beginning of November 1867, down to the end of June 1868, he had collected and received into his own charge Rs. 68,000 odd. In the month of January he paid over, what he called a deposit—which meant payment by deposit, the word "deposit" being a very inaccurate expression. He so paid in Rs. 16,528, and he never paid any more money whatever or directed payment of any more till the month of June, when it appeared that he had in his hand the sum of Rs. 52,000 odd, giving him credit for the amount of Rs. 16,528 which he had paid in January. Having that money in his hands, he made payment of a further instalment of Rs. 8,283. At that time when he made that last payment the balance Rs. 52,000 remained in his hand and was deposited by him with Tamooljee, the shroff. Tamooljee held the money, but no payment could be made by him till he got written order from Yeshwuntrao specifying the amount he was to pay over, so that the money was at Yeshwuntrao's disposal and the payment rested with him. Well, he only gave Tamooljee an order to pay over Rs. 8,283 leaving the large sum of Rs. 43,000 odd in the hands of the shroff. Now, he need hardly say that any man of ordinary common-sense would hardly suppose for an instant that all this money had been locked up in an iron box during that period of eight months without having been employed in some manner or other; but, however strong the suspicions might be, they did not amount to a legal proof of misappropriation of money, and it was therefore necessary before instituting a charge that there should be some evidence of wrongful conversion for the money.

Mr. McCulloch then referred to the following table of figures:—

Statement of the collection of taxes on labour-carts, riding-hackeries, and hack-buggies, in the Tent Department of the Municipality of Bombay in each month from November 1867 to September, 1868, and of payments on account of the same made to the Controller during each month of the same period.

| | Amount collected. | Amount handed to Controller |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| In November, 1867 | 5,632 8 0 | ..... |
| " December " | 11,514 8 0 | ..... |
| " January 1868 | 28,814 12 0 | *16,528 0 0 |
| " February " | 5,717 8 0 | ..... |
| " March " | 4,238 12 0 | ..... |
| " April " | 1,852 12 0 | ..... |
| " May " | 935 8 0 | ..... |
| " June " | 9,899 12 0 | 8,283 0 0 |
| " July " | 13,383 0 1 | ..... |
| " August " | 7,094 8 1 | 30,000 0 0 |
| " September " | 2,100 0 0 | 43,797 0 0 |
| Total.. Rs. | 90,735 8 0 | 98,608 0 0 |

* Deposited in January ..... Rs. 35 000
Less transferred to Imperial license-tax on 31st January ..... 13,348
On 29th February ..... 6,124
19,472
Rs. 16,521
Paid ..... Rs. 45,120
Less fees and sale stamps ..... 1,323
Rs. 43,797

This statement of accounts while purporting to be on account of collections made up to the end of October was found to have omitted all mention of the sum for that month and Mr. Maidment was led to believe under an impression that the statement was a statement which would be sufficiently corroborated to lay the foundation for a charge against Yeshwuntrao. However, the matter had been put before him (the learned counsel) and on consideration of all the circumstances of the case he did not consider that he should advise his clients that the evidence was sufficient, but rather that they could not apply to His Worship to commit Yeshwuntrao for trial upon this charge. There could not be, as he had already said, the slightest doubt that a very gross neglect of duty was chargeable against Yeshwuntrao, and that his conduct in retaining this large sum of money was most blameworthy. However, he took it that he would be obliged to advise his client that the circumstances would justify him in asking for Yeshwuntrao's committal. At the same time he would say that the very gravest suspicion of fraud was still entertained by those who instructed him, and that it would have been their duty by further investigation into the accounts to have endeavoured to substantiate the charge, as he had no doubt they should yet be able to do by procuring evidence. But that investigation could not at present be made owing to the illness of Mr. Maidment, whose assistance was necessary. He, therefore, did not think it would be proper to apply for a remand of Yeshwuntrao for an indefinite period, for he was instructed that the medical attendant on Mr. Maidment was of opinion that his state of health was such at present that he might require to leave Bombay for several months in order to ensure his recovery. Under these circumstances it would be impossible for them to continue the investigation of accounts, so that they should not be able to proceed further in the matter at present. He was, therefore, obliged to say that it was advisable to withdraw this charge at present. At the same time he could not advise that it was a case in which it was necessary or proper to express regret for the institution of proceedings. It was perfectly evident, he was sure, from what he had already said that the conduct of Yeshwuntrao in this matter had laid him open to the very gravest suspicions and that he was most grossly culpable and blameworthy, so that it was impossible for any person connected with the Municipality to entertain the slightest feeling of regret that they had found it necessary to institute these proceedings, but rather to regret the unfortunate circumstance of Mr. Maidment's illness had prevented them from continuing investigations which would have justified their proceedings. Under the circumstances no other course remained open for them but simply to withdrawn this charge.

Mr. Dunbar said he must say that he thought the Municipality had made a most miserable exhibition to-day. It was the duty of those who thought this charge to have made enquiries before they framed an information against a man who had always held a respectable position. Mr. Maidment and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee should have taken care to make the necessary inquiries before they asked His Worship to issue a warrant, and he thought they had taken advantage of Mr. Maidment's illness to sneak out of the prosecution. They said they would want some months, and hoped that by that time they would be able to get some case against Yeshwuntrao. His clients were perfectly ready to meet the charge now, and would be whenever the other side chose to bring it on; and he regretted that they had instructed his learned friend to try to damage the man's character as much as they could by talking of the gravest suspicion and gross neglect. There had been no neglect on the part of Mr. Yeshwuntrao; Mr. Yeshwuntrao never had charge of this money, and if the case had gone on he would have shown clearly that he never had charge of it. The money was collected and handed over to the shroff and kept by him. Yeshwuntrao had no control over the money, but when the shroff or clerk thought he had a sufficient sum collected, he prepared a statement to Yeshwuntrao, and if the latter thought it was correct he initialed it and the money was paid over by the shroff, and the Municipal Commissioner had before him the evidence of the shroff and Dajee Sapojee to show that the shroff was ill for two months, and if he had not been ill the money might have been paid over at any moment. If there had been any gross neglect it had been on the part of the controller or treasurer who allowed these large sums of money to remain in the hands of the shroff. His learned friend had said that the statement was made up in November, and that Rs. 7,000 had remained in the hands of Yeshwuntrao. Well, he now said the money was not in Yeshwuntrao's hands and that was not on account of monies received. His learned friend's figures were not quite correct. In January the shroff paid over Rs. 36,000, which was more than sufficient to discharge everything that had been collected up to 31st December. And so satisfied had they been of Yeshwuntrao's conduct at that time that on 31st January, out of the money he had paid in they transferred Rs. 13,348 to the account of the imperial license-tax, and afterwards transferred Rs. 6,124 to the same account, thereby leaving a balance of Rs. 16,528. On 30th June a further sum of Rs. 8,283, and then on 1st September he paid over Rs. 35,000, and so cleared off every penny. Of course had the case been gone into, he would have been able to prove these facts, and Yeshwuntrao would have left the Court without the slightest stain. He was sorry his learned friend's clients had not had the grace to allow his client to withdraw gracefully. If the other side brought forward this charge on another occasion, he would be perfectly ready to meet the charge, and he thought the Municipal authorities had reason to be ashamed of this transaction.

His Worship said that no evidence having been adduced on either side, he was of course not supposed to know anything of the merits of the case or anything of the circumstances under which this complaint was lodged by Mr. Maidment, and as Mr. McCulloch had said that the prosecutor wished to withdraw the complaint he could not come in his way but would allow the prosecution to be withdrawn, and he would therefore strike out the case.

Mr. Dunbar asked His Worship to direct that the title-deeds and other deposits should be returned; and His Worship having directed these deposits to be given up, the parties left the Court.

## MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S CRITICISMS ON CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S DRAINAGE SCHEME.

*[Concluded from Tuesday's Gazette.]*

Having thus, I trust, proved that the idea of fouling the Harbour with sewage is purely an imaginary evil, and, secondly, that far from giving a return, the utilization of sewage would not pay one-fifth of the working expenses; I shall now proceed to consider Mr. Rawlinson's third great recommendation, viz., that rainfall should be separated from sewage. Every one must be agreed as to the abstract desirability of this, and indeed I started with the intention of separating the two; as however I got on with the details of the scheme, I saw the impossibility of accomplishing this in a satisfactory manner.

It is easy to say, let certain things be done, and the sewage will run in small sewers, and the rain water in other larger ones, but when one comes to work out such a scheme, the difficulties are enormous.

It must be remembered that if this separation be carried out there will be in the native town alone some 40 or 50 miles of surface water drains running alongside the earthenware pipes, and that these pipes and drains will cross and recross each other at nearly the same level. The question is thus rendered most difficult, and as there will be two or three thousand ventilators in the middle of streets, which will be liable to be flooded with rain water, the question becomes still more complicated.

It is evident that if sewers are calculated for sewage alone, and flood water gets in and fills them, the sewage must overflow on to the streets and mix with the rain water, thereby causing great nuisance. Not only this, but it is probable that in certain places sewage will escape underground and unseen from the pipes provided for it into the rain water drains, causing them to be nothing better than they are now, viz., elongated cesspits full of every kind of filth. Further, I maintain that it is necessary that these old drains should in the dense parts of the native town be renewed, otherwise they will require to be cleansed out after every monsoon.

I submit, therefore, that the attempt to separate rainfall and sewage is practically impossible, and that do all we can, rain water will find its way into the sewers, and *vice versa*.

Captain Tulloch, however, in carrying out Mr. Rawlinson's ideas seems to think that there will be no difficulty in separating sewage from rainfall, for instance, he says "I propose to lay the new house drain under this 'passage' (*i. e.* the gully between the houses), and connect it at one end with the sewer in the street, and at the other end with the pipe which now brings down the waste water from the upper stories of the house."

This being the only suggestion which has ever been made on this point, I will merely remark that there are usually three, four, or more pipes down the side of a house instead of one, and also that a very large quantity of waste water, if not the larger portion of it, is now thrown out of the windows or projected by means of short pipe shoots into the paved gully below; not only this, but the privy is generally situated at the back of the house, and is often on a level with the ground, thus the rain water from the backyard drains through it down the gulley into the street drain. Many of these paved gullies were laid down by the Municipality at great cost at the expense of the house owners, and if they are to be taken up and earthen pipes to be laid down under them to all the water pipes and privies of the houses, I have no hesitation in asserting that any saving which there may be in adopting a system of 12 inch pipe for main sewers instead of brick ones, will be more than swallowed up by the cost of laying these services to each sink and privy. In addition this endless expense will be entailed in breaking up these ramifications of pipes to clear them whenever they get stopped, which they certainly will in spite of any orders to fix gratings, or of any other precautions which may be taken. This question of gullies is one the importance of which cannot be overrated, and in order to illustrate it I append a plan of part of the native town, taken at random from Major Laughton's surveys, on which I have shown the paved gullies and also the number of small drains which must be made to connect the waste water pipes of the house with the sewers. If it be attempted to separate rain water from sewage, every one of the pipes shown on the plan will require to be hermetically sealed, and connected with a 6 inch earthenware pipe, to be taken underneath the paved gulley; whereas, if the sewage and rain-fall be not separated, the branch pipe from the sewer will not require to be laid further than to the street end of the gulley.

It is somewhat curious as illustrating the habits of the people that these vertical waste water pipes often get stopped up and require to be cleared out by forcing bamboos into them; if therefore *vertical* pipes get stopped up, what will happen to those having but a small comparative slope or fall?

It must be remembered that Bombay is an actual town, not as Mr. Rawlinson seems to think a town about to be built, and in preparing a scheme we must try and balance all the conflicting circumstances of the case so as to produce one which will practically meet them, and not one which being only theoretically correct will yet be practically a failure.

Captain Tulloch refers us for his reasons for objecting to separate rainwater from sewage to 8 or 10 pages of his report on the Drainage of Madras. Now I fail to see in what respect Madras, which is a vast straggling place, can be compared with the Native Town of Bombay, which has the densest population of almost any city in the world. Comparisons such as these are liable to mislead, and are never made by engineers of practical experience, and there is nothing which more distinguishes successful engineers than the care with which the individual circumstances of each case are enquired into and dealt with accordingly. A physician who would prescribe the same treatment for all his patients would certainly kill quite as often as he would cure.

I trust that you will see that my recommendation that the sewage should not be separated from the rainfall was given after full and mature consideration.

Mr. Rawlinson considers that there will be no difficulty in draining the ground round the Grant Road, and points to the "Fens' in England as examples of what can be done. Now I have had some experience in designing drainage works for the Fen country, but as the rainfall here is often 2 inches per hour, it is impossible to compare the two. This part of the Island is a standing disgrace to the Municipality, and will continue to be so until it has been filled in, and it was with satisfaction that I observe that Government has expressed itself dissatisfied with its present condition.

As Captain Tulloch's scheme will in no way benefit this low lying ground, the cost of this filling must be common to both plans.

Mr. Rawlinson in para. 34 attempts to cast ridicule on my scheme by observing that if sewers are to be made in Bombay to take the rainfall, that they will require to be 45 times as large as those of London. Now Mr. Rawlinson has either never understood my proposal or he has grossly misrepresented it. My proposal is not to construct sewers to take 10, 16 and 18 inches of rainfall in 24 hours, but to construct sewers which will take ½ of inch per hour, and to say that the sewers for the drainage of Bombay would require to be 45 times the discharging capacity of those of London is only calculated to mislead unprofessional people. I am willing to grant that this would be the case if provision were made to take 18 inches rainfall in 24 hours, and if the area of the Native Town of Bombay was equal in extent to that of London, but as it is only intended to take 8 inches in 24 hours, and as the area of the Native Town of Bombay, which it now proposed to drain is not one-twentieth that of London, the whole comparison is at once seen to be unfair and one which it was quite unworthy of any Engineer to make. If Mr. Rawlinson had taken the trouble to examine appendix No. 3, he would have seen that the sewers proposed by me are actually much smaller in size than the London main sewers.

When the rainfall exceeds 8 inches per day sewage becomes so much diluted that there would be no danger in allowing it to find its way over the streets to the nearest overflow drain or outlet.

Mr. Rawlinson recommends that the streets should be constructed so as to run off great rainfalls. If, however, he had been in Bombay he would have seen that the streets are not to be made, but already exist, also that the ground in the direction in which the town must spread is situated so near mean sea level that the streets must be constructed quite horizontal, hence covered drains must be made if the ground is to be freed rapidly from water.

I shall now proceed to discuss Captain Tulloch's report, although he appears to me to shelter himself in a measure from responsibility by remarking—"In conclusion I beg to add that no one can be more sensible than I am how imperfectly I have been able in the short time I have been engaged on this work to do justice to Mr. Rawlinson's scheme." I have no doubt but that Mr. Rawlinson will, as I do, envy Captain Tulloch the happy facility with which he makes light of practical difficulties when they interfere with the "general principles of that scheme."

Having already, I trust, shown that the fouling of the harbour by the sewage outfall at the Colaba Light-house is a physical impossibility, that irrigation as proposed by Captain Tulloch far from being a "source of wealth" would be simply throwing away about a lac and a half a year, and also that owing to the existence of a system of gullies in the Native Town the attempt to separate the sewage from the rainfall even if it could practically be carried out would cost more than a system which takes away both together; it only remains for me to criticise the details of Captain Tulloch's scheme.

As an illustration of the difficulty which exists in making two separate sets of sewers, one for rain water and one for sewage, I would merely point out a circumstance which appears to have escaped Captain Tulloch's observation, viz. that at the point where his sewage drain crosses the present main drain which it is proposed to retain as the chief flood water channel, *the sewage drain nearly blocks up the rain water drain*, leaving only about one-third part of the present main drain for the escape of storm waters.

The system of earthenware pipes adopted by Captain Tulloch, although it may present at first-sight many temptations, it being as nearly theoretically correct as any system can well be, and the first cost of the work being comparatively small, has not yet been carried by him to unheard of extent. For instance, he proposes to take the sewage of one part of the Native Town containing 70,000 or 90,000 inhabitants through one 12 inch earthenware pipe. I am confident that such a proposal has never before been made; why, even taking Captain Tulloch's figures, viz. 14 gallons of sewage per head per hour, it is a physical impossibility for this drain to pass to anything like this amount of liquid, even if it were quite smooth running pure water and without any obstruction whatever.

The fall of this drain cannot be greater than 1 in 300, so that any one may make the calculation.

It would be mere waste of time for me to criticise an estimate founded on such fallacious data, and I would recommend any one who thinks that pipe sewers can be depended on to run the full amount of sewage which may be supposed to be possible by calculation, to study Mr. Bazalgette's report to the Metropolitan Commissioners of sewers dated February 1853. There, out of 122 cases of pipe sewers laid under various circumstances, deposit was found in all of them, although the gradients were in many cases very favourable. The nine inch pipes especially (of which Captain Tulloch proposes to have 55 miles) were either half full or entirely filled up with deposit, although they had been regularly flushed.

If then, any trifling obstruction got into these 12 inch pipe sewers, or one of the pipes became split or crushed, as will occasionally happen, what would be the state of the district over which the sewage would flow. Why at Calcutta it was but the other day that the overflowing of a quantity of foul sewage matter caused an outburst of cholera.

Further, I consider it my duty to warn the public against pipe sewers for large areas of ground. They are admirably suited for draining small areas, for then they need not be put deep into the ground, and they are easy of access in case of stoppage, but with the well known instance of the frightful fever epidemic which burst out at Croydon when that town was entirely drained by pipe sewers, it would be madness now to trust entirely to them.

The manner in which pipe drains are used in the Fort system of sewers is in my opinion a legitimate one, and is unattended with danger.

Captain Tulloch revives a very old but exploded argument in favour of pipe drains as compared with sewers. He estimates that the amount of evaporation will be in proportion to the size of the sewer, whereas the very object of egg-shaped sewers is to meet this difficulty, for a sewer 4 feet 6 inches high presents but little more evaporating surface than an eighteen inch pipe does when running half full, with the same quantity of sewage running in both.

I would further remark that the gases escaping from large sewers are much more diluted with air than those from small ones, and are therefore infinitely less deleterious and deadly to human life.

Captain Tulloch says—"Large sewers when empty, "as the sewers of Bombay would be if they were "constructed for rainfall, would during the dry "month be large cesspools." Now anything more unfair than this statement, it is impossible to conceive, as I have stated, the evaporating surface of an egg-shaped sewer is little more than that of a small circular pipe, and certainly if Captain Tulloch had taken the trouble he could have ascertained for himself that the sewers in the Fort system are not large cesspools, but that there is a continuous flow of sewage in them, and that there is no deposit whatever of sewage matter. One fact in cases such as this is worth a thousand theories.

Again, as to Captain Tulloch's proposals for draining the Flats, it is sufficient for me that the "ordinary low water of neap tides" has not been correctly given.

Where Captain Tulloch got this level of ordinary neap tides, I am at a loss to imagine. You will observe that Captain Tulloch's ordinary neap tides correspond exactly with the extraordinary neap tides as set down on our office list of tides compiled by Mr. Jugonath Sadasewjee, from the observations taken at the Government Observatory at Colaba. I need hardly therefore trouble you with remarks on details of a scheme founded on incorrect data, but I would express my opinion that Captain Tulloch has promised more than can be effected, and that the only remedy for curing the present unsatisfactory state of the Flats is to raise the lower portions of them, and to construct the long wide drain to Worlee proposed in my report. I see nothing in Captain Tulloch's report to cause me to alter my recommendation, which is certainly quite in accordance with the practice followed in the "Fens" in England.

But the most extraordinary of all Captain Tulloch's proposals is that, where he calmly assures us that even if sewage irrigation be unsuccessful, all that he will have to do will be to lift his pipes and lay them down to Colaba or to any other outlet which may be fixed upon. Now the distance to Colaba from Lovegrove is about 3 miles, and as far as I can make out Captain Tulloch has about 4 miles of 4 ft. piping, therefore 4 miles more of 4 ft. piping must be ordered out from England. Of course I assume that it is not proposed to pump the sewage to Colaba through the 3 ft. 4 in. pipes, the 2 ft. pipe or through the 15 inch pipes. If this should be contemplated a much greater expenditure of coal would be required than would be necessary to force the sewage through the 4 ft. pipes, to accomplish which for eight months of the year would entail an extra expenditure of between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000, for coals alone—compared with the amount which would be required to pump the sewage at Colaba. I trust therefore that no attempt will be made to proceed with Captain Tulloch's scheme until the success of the irrigation part of it is settled. This can easily be done at the Lovegrove pumping station, where any amount of sewage can be poured over the land with but little trouble and no expense.

It will thus be seen that I in no way agree with Captain Tulloch, either in the principles on which his scheme is based, or in the way in which the details have been worked out. It only remains for me to say that it is my opinion that I can drain the whole town to Calaba, and make as many miles of sewers as are proposed by Captain Tulloch, for nearly the same amount, say 78 lacs rupees; and as this sum has on the highest authority been declared financially possible, I will now proceed to state my proposal.

The sewage at Colaba may, as suggested by Mr. Rawlinson, be pumped direct through a 4 ft. outlet pipe into the sea, instead of being stored in tanks as formerly estimated for, by this means 13 lacs of rupees will be saved.

I should not anticipate any nuisance from pumping direct into the sea, the more especially as the wind blows on an average but six days in the year from the south-east.

The engines and coal sheds would remain as in my former estimate, viz. 10 lacs, but I now propose that the main sewer from Colaba should reach the Null Bazaar by being taken under the Breach Candy Road under Thakoordwar Lane past the Cawasjee Patel Tank and then to the Null Bazaar.

As the new thoroughfare along the Back Bay Reclamation will shortly be completed, but little convenience would be caused by a stoppage of the Breach Candy road for a short time, and as the street at this part is very wide, and as the formation is sandy litoral concrete, there would be no danger of injuring the houses by excavating in the centre of the road. There are but few houses in Thakoordwar lane, and the other streets through which the drain would require to be taken are sufficiently wide to admit of the excavation (which would here be but shallow) being made without danger to house property. If the sewer from Colaba to Null Bazaar be taken by this route, it would be about a quarter mile longer than the route formerly proposed, and the estimate of 18 lacs would be increased to 19 lacs of rupees.

The main intercepting sewers would be nearly the same as formerly proposed, viz. 20 miles in length, and the estimate would remain at 30 lacs.

Instead, however, of having 9 inch pipes for my street sewers I would lay 12 inch pipes, these pipes would branch off from the main intercepting sewers, and the same length of main brick sewers and 12 inch pipe has been estimated for as Captain Tulloch has estimated for main brick sewers and for 12 inch and 9 inch pipes, so that this scheme would similarly to Captain Tulloch's, take a drain up to each house; but this drain would be equal to the work required of it. The scheme proposed by me has also this advantage, that many of the present drains may be improved and retained.

Although I do not agree with Captain Tulloch as to the drainage of the Flats, I have, in order that the estimates may be as nearly comparative as possible, included a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 for new sluices, &c.

It will thus be seen that the amount required is nearly the same in each case except that Captain Tulloch may claim the return to be obtained from sewage irrigation, viz. Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000. Against this however is to be balanced the chance of want of success and the consequent extra annual expenditure of Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 for the coal required for the extra pumping, which will be necessitated if the pumping engines are placed at Lovegrove, and all the sewage of the town has to be pumped back again towards Colaba through the 4 ft. pipe as proposed by him.

I am quite prepared to justify and to defend by views and proposals, and I desire only that both schemes may be referred for the decision of competent and disinterested judges, who, possessing both theoretical and practical knowledge of the subject, may be able to duly estimate their relative value, and to give a discriminating and unbiassed opinion.—Your obedient servant,

RUSSEL AITKEN.

### COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S AND MR. AITKEN'S SCHEMES.

| *Captain Tulloch's Estimate.* | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 8 miles of brick sewers | 11,91,259 |
| 15 miles of 12 inch sewer pipes | 3,68,013 |
| 55 miles of 9 inch sewer pipes | 12,04,293 |
| Pumping station | 8,10,000 |
| Extension of main drain | 7,65,475 |
| Sluices | 4,50,000 |
| Outlet to sea | 30,000 |
| Sewage utilization | 19,95,994 |
| | Rs. 68,14,129 |
| Contingencies 10 per cent. | 6,81,413 |
| | Rs. 74,95,542 |
| Say 75 lacs. | |

| *Mr. Aitken's amended Estimate* | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 5 miles of main brick sewer to Colaba | 19,00,000 |
| 20 miles intercepting brick sewers | 30,00,000 |
| 83 miles of 12 inch earthenware pipe sewers, average depth of excavation 6 feet 6 inches per 100 cubic feet | 11,74,350 |
| Pumping station | 10,70,000 |
| Outlet pipe at Colaba | 2,00,000 |
| Sluices | 5,00,000 |
| | Rs. 77,74,350 |

In the above estimate 10 per cent. for contingencies is included in each item.
Say 78 lacs of Rupees.

## BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Justices of the Peace was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There was a small attendance of Justices, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that Mr. Alex. Brown should take the chair. Mr. Brown, however, declined, and Mr. C. E. Chapman was requested to act as chairman, which he did.

The Chairman reminded those present that at last meeting it had been agreed that the consideration of the estimates of expenditure should be deferred till the receipt of the report of the Select Committee on Municipal Establishments. He would call on Captain Hancock to explain regarding the report of the committee.

Captain Hancock then said—I have to explain that the report of the Select Committee is not yet ready. The discussion of the question of the establishment took longer than the Select Committee anticipated, but the report has been circulated among the members of the committee to-day, and I have every reason to believe that it will be printed early next week and be in the hands of each of the Justices at that time, or as soon after as possible. I beg, therefore, to suggest that we should to-day take up the items of expenditure that do not refer to the establishments, and with which the report of the committee does not deal, and should defer the items of the establishments till the report has been in the hands of the Justices; and I should think if this meeting was adjourned till Saturday week, we should be in a position to have these items before us.

In the course of some remarks it was suggested that it would be important to have the whole of the items disposed soon, as some of the Justices would be leaving for Broach; and the following resolution was ultimately moved by Captain Hancock, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and unanimously carried—

That as the report of the Select Committee on the subject of establishments is not yet ready, the consideration of the items of establishment be deferred till Thursday, the 17th December instant, and the meeting to proceed to consider the other items of expenditure contained in statement Y. of the Commissioner's budget.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) then said—We have a very long gap before we come to anything we can take up in the statement. The first item is No. 13, that is "the annual subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society and Victoria Gardens," and I think after what we all know of these gardens, and after knowing what is contributed by the Municipality on the other side (Calcutta) to the gardens there, we can hardly grudge the extra grant which I propose for the current year. I beg therefore to propose—

That the subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society for the year 1869 be fixed at Rs. 10,000, payable by monthly instalments.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy seconded.

Mr. Wood—I have just to ask if the Commissioner will explain in a sentence how this money is spent—what way it goes? I observe that it is increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 this year.

Mr. Crawford—The particulars of the proposed expenditure and the reasons for the increase are stated at page 5 of my budget where I say—"Contribution to Agri-Horticultural Society and Gardens.—Increase required for repair of roads and paths and improvement of drainage, also for salary of Superintendent (to be hereafter voted), and to supplement private subscriptions which have greatly fallen off." I don't think I can say anything more on the subject.

The resolution was then unanimously passed.

CONTRIBUTION TO SURVEY.

Mr. Crawford—I see the second vote is of a somewhat similar description. The item is the contribution to the survey of Bombay for the year 1869. I may state that although the vote for this survey has been taken year by year for the last two or three years the sum has not actually been demanded from us by Government. At the same time we are bound whenever required to give from Rs. 25,000 up to a certain amount, I think Rs. 75,000, for the survey of Bombay by an agreement into which the Justices entered two years ago. This is therefore a formal vote. If the item could be omitted from the current year's budget I should have been very glad, but unfortunately I have become aware that the Accountant General (who at present occupies the chair) intends to call on us for something next year, and therefore it becomes necessary we should vote it at once. I accordingly move—

That the contribution to the survey for the year 1869 be fixed at Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee seconded this resolution

Mr. Russel Aitken thought it would be for the advantage of the town if the grant were increased. Nothing was more wanted for the building department than these plans of the town. At present the building department was entirely in the dark, and they did not know what they were doing, and if the grant were increased it might increase the rate at which the survey was delivered over to them. Major Laughton's surveys were very beautiful and exact, and the only disadvantage was that they could not get enough of them. If the Commissioner would increase the vote, he thought it would be for the advantage of the town.

Mr. Crawford—I don't think, sir, the increase of the money payment by us would do anything whatever to increase the work. The fact is Major Laughton has certain means placed at his disposal for the execution of his work, and whether he is paid by Government or by the Municipality, the amount of work done under his supervision will be about the same. I don't see why at a time when we are straitened for money we should volunteer to offer Government any increased contribution in excess of what we are actually called upon to pay. Therefore I shall oppose the proposal for the increase.

Mr. R. Aitken said Major Laughton had informed him that he could go on faster if he got more money, and that was the reason why he had made his proposal for an increase.

The motion was then put to the meeting and passed.

CONTRIBUTION TO DRAINAGE FUND.

Mr. Crawford—The next item, gentlemen, is a formal vote which we are obliged by law to give year by year under the Act itself—that is a contribution to the drainage fund of Bombay for 1869, Rs. 2,50,000. It is a matter in which we have no option whatever: we are bound to pay the money, even if we do not vote it, and, perhaps, we had as well vote it as a matter of form. I therefore move—

That the contribution of Rs. 2,50,000 to the drainage fund for the year 1869, according to Act II. of 1865, be passed.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

INSTALMENT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE DEBT.

Mr. Crawford—The next item is of a somewhat similar nature: it is No. 14, the annual instalment to Government on account of the Elphinstone Circle Debt Rs. 50,000. My predecessors agreed to pay off the sum which was advanced by Government to enable the Municipality to purchase Elphinstone Circle by instalments of Rs. 50,000. Government advanced the money free of interest, and this sum is the instalment for next year, and, as a matter of form, we are bound by our agreement to vote it. I beg therefore to propose—

That the item of Rs. 50,000 for instalment to Government on account of the Elphinstone Circle debt for 1869 be passed.

Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee seconded.

Mr. Gumpert—This seems to be an appropriate time, for saying a word with regard to the railway speed at which the works are getting on at Elphinstone Circle. I don't think I have seen anybody working there for the last two years, and at the present time, when we might expect Bombay to put itself in holiday costume, I think it is much to be regretted that the laying out of the Circle is protracted to such an extent. The same remarks would apply, though not to the same extent, to the so-called ornamental memorial fountain at Church-gate Street, where not even the proverbial coolie woman is to be seen. If the Municipal Commissioner would put a little life into those in charge of the improvements at the Circle, I am sure the community would be indebted to him. And so in reference to the so-called memorial fountain in front of Church-gate Street, I think it might be put in a more decent state than it now is.

Mr. Crawford—It is a curiously constituted assembly this. When one does a thing without the Bench's sanction, he gets pitched into right and left, no matter how necessary it was; and when one does not do anything, he gets pitched into right and left. Not having got the grant for Elphinstone Circle I have not completed it, but if Mr. Gumpert will take the trouble to look to the budget he will see that the completion of Elphinstone Circle is provided for and especially alluded to in the item of improvement of streets; and I certainly will not incur one pie of expenditure till the Justices give their sanction. The railings which have been made at home will be out soon, and will be put up whenever the Justices vote the money, which they are bound by vote, because they are under an agreement with the proprietors to complete the Circle. I think that is sufficient explanation why the Elphinstone Circle presents its present desolate appearance. I am very sorry that it is so—no one could be more so than myself—at the time when the future Governor General of India is about to visit Bombay; but I am simply helpless. But with regard to what Mr. Gumpert has said with reference to the memorial fountain at the end of Church-gate Street it may be as well that I should state that the Municipality has nothing whatever to do with that. The fountain in question was, I am sorry to say, one of our failures. It was originally ordered out from England for the Victoria Gardens under the belief that the public would provide the funds for erecting it there at a cost of something like Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000; and it was to be called the "Peace Fountain." It was ordered, and very nearly completed in the Victoria Gardens, but the promoters came to grief and were unable to pay for this magnificent structure—for it will be very handsome when completed, though at present it does not look so certainly. It occurred to Mr. Kandass Muncharam and myself that we required something to erect in that cumbrous waste at the end of Church-gate Street, and we found that by paying something like Rs. 47,000 we could get a fountain that was to have cost Rs. 80,000. We applied to Government as trustees of the Esplanade Fee Fund, and got the fountain sanctioned, and now the only reason that it is in its present state and that there is not a coolie or a woman about it is that there was nothing to proceed with. There is no one in Bombay that could be more sorry than I that it should present the unsightly and somewhat stunted appearance that it does, but I think that in six weeks you will see it in a different light. As to the fence that surrounds it, we will have that removed and the place trimmed up so as to make it look as little like a ruin as it possibly can when the Governor General arrives. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

MAINTENANCE OF SLUICES AND PUMPING STATIONS.

Mr. Crawford—The next item is No. 17 regarding the Worlee sluices, that most unwholesome spot, and though the item is of an annually recurring nature, it is one we are absolutely bound to vote for; it provides for the maintenance not only of the sluices, but also for the cost of the pumping stations at Worlee against which my friend Mr. Brown had made a somewhat bitter complaint. Of course this pumping must be done unless we like to close the sluices, and therefore I think you will vote this sum or otherwise I will have no funds after the 1st January and the results will be serious. Of course I speak only in joke: the vote must, as a matter of course, be passed. I therefore move—

That the item of Rs. 30,000 be passed for maintenance of Worlee sluices and pumping stations for the year 1869.

This was seconded by Captain Hancock and at once carried.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Crawford—Item 18 is the next, and it is one to which you have already committed yourselves,—to grant pensions to various officers of the Municipality. The sum represents a gross amount of pensions for the next year of Rs. 3,933 and I beg to propose—

That the sum of Rs. 3,933 be passed on account of pensions for the year 1869.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

GRANT FOR PLANT AND STORES.

Mr. Crawford—The next item is No. 20 which will require a little more consideration. If you will be at the trouble to refer to page 5 of my budget, you will there see that this is asked as a grant for plant for stores and that the estimate for next year is thus accounted for—

At least ten new railway sweeping waggons are required at a cost of Rs. 1,800 each=Rs. 18,000. Seventy-five iron night carts must also be provided in place of the old wooden carts, which are almost all rotten, and cost about twice as much to keep as the new iron cart. This matter has already been explained to the Bench. The cost of each cart being Rs. 250, the total for this item is Rs. 18,750. Of the iron tank watering carts nearly all are worn out, having been in use for years. We shall try and make them last till the close of the coming fair season, and then gradually supply their place with iron barrel carts of the same pattern as the night carts. We shall require to replace at least 50 of the old carts by this time next year, which at Rs. 250 per cart gives Rs. 12,500. Seventy new scavenging carts are also needed to replace those worn out and condemned as useless. Cost per cart Rs. 125, total cost Rs. 8,750. Two steam hammers at a cost of Rs. 5,000 are needed for the workshop.

The last item is to enable us to work principally for the Vehar water works. I have therefore to propose—

That the sum of Rs. 65,000 be passed to meet purchases of plant and dead stock during the year 1869, the estimate to include the articles specified in page 5 of the Commissioner's budget report.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee seconded the motion, and the vote was at once passed.

EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Crawford—The next item is simply a sanction to expend the amount of the Government contribution to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for the year 1869. Government contributes what I cannot term the munificent sum of Rs. 30,000 per annum for the Municipal expenditure of Bombay, but we should thank it even for the smallest favour, and I ask your permission to expend this for the benefit of the town during next year, Government having agreed to grant it. The motion is—

That the expenditure of the item of Rs. 30,000, being amount of Government contribution for improvements to be carried out in 1868-69, be sanctioned.

Sir

ly, Broughton, and Crawford, then wanted to take the arms out of the cabin. The master told the officers that they would be very foolish to let them take them, and they were not allowed to do so. They then wanted to place the master in the fore-cabin, to which the mate would not consent, saying if they did they would have to take him too. They then desisted and went on deck. After being on deck a little time they called the mate and told him they would not do no more if the ship went on. The mate then came below and told the master. The master thought that, under the circumstances, the crew being in a desperate state of mutiny, the best thing to be done was to bear up for Hobart Town, and offered to do so, but they insisted on the mate taking charge, and the mate said, 'No,' he would not, but the master advised him for the safety of the ship to do so, and he then consented. He then, by the master's advice, went on deck and put the ship about, reporting winds, course, and weather occasionally to the master, and taking his advice. And it is the opinion of the undersigned that the crew were in a desperate state of mutiny and the master justified in firing to intimidate them, he being in immediate danger of his life.—(Signed) J. T. Rogers, master; J. G. Heasley, chief officer; Albert H. Hulme, second officer; Henry Cox, carpenter; Michael M'Carthy, boatswain his X mark. Witness—G. H. Heasley. October 28, Wednesday, 10.30 A.M. Lat. 45° 8' S., long, 148° 30' E. The boatswain reported to the chief mate that on visiting the look-out on the forecastle, he overheard a portion of the crew saying that if they thought the officers would go against them they would do away with the whole of them, and take possession of the ship altogether. J. G. Heasley, mate; Michael M'Carthy, his X mark." Captain Rogers states that he never appeared on deck again after the affray above described. He got the mate to take off his irons on Thursday morning, and since then there has been no attempt to interfere with him. The names of the mutineers now in custody are John Broughton, John Crawford, Peter Kelly, Peter Kellin, James Marks, P. O'Brien, John Mathieson, John Taylor, James Moody, Charles M'Donnell, Gustavus Johnson, Daniel Williamson, Thomas Sanderson, Charles Nelson, John Barkett, and Joseph Oliver. The charge against them is mutiny on the high seas, and attempting the life of the captain. They will be brought up at the Police Court this morning. On the arrival of the vessel crowds of persons made for the wharf, and the landing of the men was witnessed by several hundreds of the citizens. Captain Rogers bears severe marks of the violence used towards him. Only one of the men seems to have sustained any injury—namely, Kellin—who has a skin wound on the knuckle of the right hand, which he states was inflicted by a pistol bullet fired by the captain. The men state that bullet holes are to be seen in one of the boats hanging on the davits.

## CHAOS AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

*(Army and Navy Gazette, Nov. 7.)*

THE old delays and uncertainties of Chancery are apparently being eclipsed by the military departments. On all sides we hear complaints of the dilatory action of the authorities in conducting the ordinary business of the Army. From several quarters we are also obliged to hear of the utter want of consistency on their part in what they are pleased to call their decisions, of their utter want of continuity of purpose—indeed, we may say of thought—in settling questions that are brought before them. We are not now speaking of grave matters of policy, of changes which, upon large grounds of efficiency and economy, have to be closely inquired into and well weighed. We are speaking of the every-day business of the offices of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War; of the ordinary changes consequent upon Jones's retirement, or Brown's appointment to the staff or young Scapegrace's complication with a brother officer. The delays are simply ludicrous. Weeks and months elapse between the virtual completion of an ordinary step of promotion and its formal announcement in the "Gazette." Men have large sums of money lodged which produce them no interest and no additional pay pending the slow action of this cumbersome machine. We are aware that what is called the system has much to do with it. The fact that the appointment is not open to question or revision—that of a young gentleman who has proved his physical, educational, and monetary fitness to an ensigncy by purchase—cannot be completed without six journeys, viz., 1st, from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State; 2nd, from the Secretary of State to the Commander-in-Chief; 3rd, from the Commander-in-Chief to Her Majesty; 4th, from Her Majesty to the Commander-in-Chief; 5th, from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State again; and 6th, from the Secretary of State to the "Gazette"—this, of course, accounts for some of the delay. But even though one of these journeys may be as long as from London to Balaclava or Lucerne, that is not sufficient to explain an interval computed by several weeks and months. Then the uncertainty which prevails has become almost a joke. Lawyers, we believe, congratulate their clients when a decision against them has been given by a certain judge of a court of first instance, because it is sure to be turned into a victory upon appeal. So it would appear to be when one appeals from the authorities, with the somewhat grotesque difference that in the latter case it is an appeal from the authorities to themselves. If you are told that on no account can a certain thing be done, then you may look hopefully to its being done. If you are told that a certain decision is final, then you may anticipate a contrary decision after a little pressure. People will not take "No" for an answer; and they are right. Some months since we published a correspondence in which a contumacious officer was threatened with summary punishment unless he withdrew or apologised for certain letters, and, on his confronting the Horse Guards, the result was a humiliating confession of error on the part of the Military Secretary gravely injurious to the authority of his Royal master. A young subaltern gets into a social difficulty which renders it desirable that he should leave his regiment. He gets leave "pending exchange,"—then, after consultation with other high authorities, the Horse Guards tell him the final conclusion is that he must retire, and, after this "final" decision, we find him duly exchanging, even without the usual certificate being asked for. A paymaster is summarily ejected from the service, and after an energetic bombardment of War Office and Horse Guards, from which repeated "final" refusals do not make him desist, he is duly reinstated. An officer reported as unfit for the command of a battalion, and repeatedly refused promotion on that ground, at last gets it by the great and efficacious method of continually hammering at the door of the Horse Guards. We have witnessed the case of an officer whose conduct in a corps some years previously caused his absence from the country, when selected for the command of a regiment. Even these, some of imperial importance, have been given to others only because of their indomitable persistence in asking, promises, or at least what would be regarded by most official men as promises, have not been broken. Those who are not mere with the inner influences of this country know that, but without pretence to speak of the merits of individuals, we might frame an indictment of many cases against those who are principally responsible for the patronage of the Army. There is a tendency to the observance of the Queen's Regulations which we can fairly say that we have very few of these rules of which we could not give an instance of violation on the part of the Military Secretary. Last week we alluded to the filling up of the lieutenancies of the 2nd battalion of the 13th, and to the 23rd Regiments in a different manner, although under circumstances as nearly as possible identical with regard to the services of the officers. Both cannot be right. We shall probably soon have to speak about another lieutenant-colonelcy now vacant, in which we fear a questionable course is about to be taken. We have seen an officer allowed to exchange to, and sell in ten days out of, a corps embarking for foreign service, to oblige the heir to an earldom, who preferred remaining in the pleasant precincts of the Viceregal Lodge to soldiering in India. We have seen an appointment kept open for months, contrary to precedent, to oblige another young gentleman who had not standing enough for his promotion. Within the last few weeks we had to record the fact that a commission in the Guards was given to a young man without purchase, contrary to the rules of the service, and at a loss to the public of £1,200. But we need not go on giving instances to show one of the most patent facts of the day, namely, that our military administration is in a thoroughly unsatisfactory condition.

For this, as we have said, the system itself is to a certain extent accountable, and we sincerely trust that some reform of that system from within may take place so as to mitigate the consequences of the great sweep which public impulse seems likely to bring about. It is capable of being reformed without danger to any authority, and we venture to think, easily and readily. Without raising the great constitutional question involved in the relative positions of the Parliamentary Minister and the Queen's Commander-in-Chief, we may fairly ask if some remedy cannot be applied to obviate these six journeys along which the simplest official appointment has to travel. It would scarcely be considered a great heresy to suggest that Her Majesty and the Secretary of State should delegate their power to the Commander-in-Chief as regards first commissions and ordinary regimental promotions, with the proviso that where there seemed occasion to vary the strict rules by which these transactions are governed, a reference to the higher powers at the War Office should be made. Why should the senior qualified ensign's promotion be a matter for formal reference to a Secretary of State, who knows nothing about him or his regiment? If all the incidental complications were got rid of, an officer might be gazetted out and the promotions all completed within one week of the lodging of the purchase-money, while, we venture to think, Her Majesty would not be worse served.

But with this unrestricted power given to the Horse Guards, we must have the Horse Guards manned in a way to command confidence. And this brings us to a delicate question. With regard to the illustrious Prince who is the first soldier of the Queen, it may with perfect truth be said that he is kindly, honest, and capable; but, with regard to the first of these qualities, it would be a courtier-like evasion to deny that his kindliness sometimes reaches the point of weakness, and of weakness injurious to the service of which he has the charge. We fear that to this amiable, but unfortunate, quality we owe some of these reconsiderations and upsettings of "final" decisions with which the department in Whitehall is so largely occupied. But it is the cause of even more fatal consequences, for it induces His Royal Highness to keep about him in positions of trust and responsibility those who have more claims upon him on the grounds of friendship than of present fitness for the most important duties they have to discharge. Every man in the Army knows to whom we allude. It is an ungracious task, and one from which we would fain abstain, to speak of the failings of one who has more than completed threescore years and ten, and who, in his time, has done much good work for the public. We had hoped that, before this, he would have retired from a post in which it is scarcely possible that he himself must feel at home, and that a cause of weakness might have come quietly to an end. But General Forster still remains the chief military adviser of the Duke of Cambridge and we should be grossly evading the truth if, in remarking upon this subject, we were not to express our belief that for these muddles and defects he is more than any one responsible. That he is unpopular among the officers of the Army may mean no more than that he is not possessed of the best manner in the world. That may be his misfortune. But that he and his office are not respected in the Army for firmness, straightforwardness, and a high and unbending sense of duty is, we fear, his fault. We are loth to say much. Yet it is time that something should be said. The public is not in love with our military administration, and it is not inopportune to ask for some change of system and of men which may relieve the institution from some of the obloquy which attaches to it. Of the former, we humbly submit that we can do without the six journeys for an ordinary appointment or promotion. Of the latter, we cannot allow any feeling of personal consideration to hinder us from saying that the Duke of Cambridge would do well for his own reputation and the content of the Army to have at his side a military secretary whose acquaintance with the Army is as extensive as that of General Forster, whose intellect is vigorous, who will treat the gentlemen of the Army as gentlemen, and who can, without offence, say "No" in a manner in which it will be taken for an answer.

## MR. DISRAELI AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

ON Monday the 9th of November, the great red-letter day in the civic calendar, the new Lord Mayor of London, Alderman James Lawrence, was escorted from Guildhall to Westminster, according to custom, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer. In the evening the usual inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs in Guildhall, which, having recently undergone extensive renovation, had a most brilliant appearance.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson replied to the toast of the Foreign Ministers, and Mr. Disraeli in an important speech to that of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Disraeli said,—My Lord Mayor, among the many duties of public life I know none more agreeable than the annual custom for Her Majesty's Ministers to meet the citizens of London in this ancient hall. Although this is a custom that now is consecrated by the practice of many generations—I might almost say centuries—it is one which has never degenerated into mere routine. This is a day which the inhabitants of the metropolis look always to with interest and delight, and which meets us assembled here together with feelings which year after year lose nothing of their freshness; and I think I may say there is an air of enjoyment, I will almost say of jollity, that pervades the city of London under these circumstances, in which all parties sympathise, and in which particularly the two parties in the State can meet together in the spirit of good fellowship—opposed to each other like those two gigantic forms before me (cheers and laughter), but still meeting under the same roof; and indeed, my Lord Mayor, in the very bill of fare before us there is something that inspirits the animal constitution (a laugh), which recals something of feudal splendour and mediæval appetites. (Cheers, and a laugh.) And I am glad to say, my Lord Mayor, that on this occasion, in representing Her Majesty's Ministers, and returning to you and to this company our grateful acknowledgments for your courteous kindness, I have nothing on my part to damp the natural flow of enjoyment and of pleasure that at present pervades this assembly. Last year, indeed, there were in our affairs many subjects of anxiety and disquietude. Her Majesty's Ministers did not share them. For example, at that time, looking to our foreign affairs, our relations with the great Republic of America, the United States, were supposed to be full, not only of anxiety, but even of peril. On the part of Her Majesty's Ministers I endeavoured then to reassure you. I told you then that it was our belief that we had that confidence in the good sense and good humour of the people of the United States, that when they had examined, as they were examining, all the circumstances of controversy that existed between the two countries, they would arrive at conclusions very opposite to those adverse results which were then anticipated. Well, I need not assure you, my Lord Mayor, on this occasion that those assurances on the part of the Government were correct, because you have just listened to the speech of his Excellency the Minister of the United States, which prevents the necessity of my imparting to you any Cabinet secrets (cheers, and a laugh), and may, at least on my part, call on you to have full confidence that any causes of misunderstanding between our own Government and the United States are in prospect of very speedy solution, and not merely the settlement of questions which have arisen in the great struggle in which that country was involved, but questions of much more ancient date, and which, when removed, will leave, as it were, a tabula rasa of misunderstandings between the two countries, and give us every hope that no future misconception may ever occur. (Cheers.) Well, my Lord Mayor, if we look at the condition of Europe, I may remind you that 12 months ago, when I had the honour of addressing you, Europe, then only recently closing a great war, was full of rumours of war, and great anxiety was felt on that head. But I can, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the duty to assure you that there was no fear, in our opinion, for that disquietude—that we did not believe that war would occur—that we had every reason, on the contrary, to believe that the tendency of all causes was leading to a permanent and enduring peace. Well, then, again I say 12 months have elapsed, and the accuracy of that statement has not been impeached by anything that has occurred. I admit that at present in the state of Europe there is on the surface causes for disquietude and apprehension. I know very well that those who can throw their eye over all the possible causes of international misconception may give a very long catalogue of causes of immediate danger; but those apprehensions are not shared by Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) They do not believe that there is any cause for war, or that there is any pretext for war. They believe, on the contrary, that it is the conviction of all those Sovereigns and Ministers who influence the destiny of nations and the course of events that it is for the advantage of their countries and subjects that peace should be maintained. (Cheers.) I admit, because on occasions like the present it is unwise to conceal any cause of anxiety which we may feel—I admit that in the relative position of France and Prussia—two of the most eminent among the civilized and leading countries of Europe—there is apparently cause for anxiety in the great armaments which they now promote. But, as in private life we sometimes find that between two high-spirited individuals without sufficient cause, there are yet some misconceptions which they themselves believe there is no sufficient foundation for—and under these circumstances what occurs but that those who are their equals in rank, their friends, whose motives cannot be misconceived, feel it their duty to interfere, and by promoting mutual explanations lead to a more salutary state of sentiment,—so I think that in the present state of the affairs of Europe, my noble friends who has so successfully, according to the statement of the Minister of the United States, terminated those difficult and, in some sense, long-enduring misunderstandings with that country, can do no better than confer with the other great Powers of Europe, and stepping between those two great countries, who are animated, as I believe, by no aggressive feeling, but occupy the position they do from peculiar causes that could not be anticipated, and which seldom have occurred before—by the wise and generous mediation of the other equal Powers of Europe I have myself the conviction that as happy a termination will be brought to these misunderstandings as has been brought to the misconceptions between the United States and our own country. (Cheers.) And I hope, when this time next year I have the honour of acknowledging this toast (loud cheers and laughter), I may be permitted to remind you of these observations, and that the Ambassadors of Prussia and France who may be present will rise and impart that peculiar interest to the proceedings which His Excellency the American Minister has given by his important speech on the present occasion. (Cheers.) Well, then, I think there is nothing in our home affairs, speaking in the heart of the city of London, which should damp the agreeable feelings we naturally experience on a day like the present. I cannot for a moment pretend that we have entirely surmounted that great collapse of credit which occurred more than two years ago, and which no doubt is still well remembered by many within these walls. But I think it is only a well-founded statement to make that we have arrived at the worst—that there are many indications that the severity of suffering has passed away, and we all must recognize that though there has been distress in our commercial system there has been no decay (cheers); that the legitimate sources of our commercial wealth are not affected, and when that credit is entirely restored, which was injured by our abuse of it, there is no reason whatever why the springs of our industry should not flow with the same power and fertility as before. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, on an occasion like the present, it would be perhaps indecorous almost if, while on my legs, I were not to advert to one of the most important events in the history of Englishmen that is now impending. There is no one within these walls who is not sensible that within 48 hours it will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to advise the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament. My Lord Mayor, under any circumstances, the dissolution of Parliament is the most important event in the life of Englishmen. But on the present occasion there are circumstances which give to that event a greater importance than any it could otherwise possess, because in dissolving that Parliament Her Majesty will appeal to the sense of that largely increased constituency which is the consequence of the late Reform Act. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, there has been some discussion of late carried on in this country as to whom the country is indebted to for passing that great statute. (Cheers and a laugh.) I am not going to follow that example, or to enter into any controversy on the subject. My colleagues and myself are so completely satisfied with that great Act having passed that we will not, especially on any occasion like the present, enter into any controversy as to its authorship. After a long controversy the settlement of that question has been brought about upon principles which are a recurrence to the ancient principles of the British Constitution, and which remedy, in our opinion, the too contracted and sectarian settlement of 1832. (Cheers.) We have a perfect confidence that the great body of the people, who now will be called upon to exercise their suffrages, will elect a wise and patriotic Parliament. We hope and we believe that when that Parliament is assembled they will give their attention and consideration to great measures of practical improvement. We hope that they will not sanction that new programme which has recently been circulated and introduced to public notice by persons of great authority. We hope that it is not to be the fate of England; that it is not destined to a period of unceasing, endless agitation. (Cheers.) We hope we shall have measures brought forward which will supply the great wants referred to by my noble and learned friend near me, in that improvement of the law so much required, and in those many measures of social amelioration on which the country has fixed its heart. (Cheers.) I think that we shall find much greater advantage in pursuing such a policy than in attempting to grind down the Constitution and institutions of the country. I have heard recently that the landlords are to be attacked, and that great estates are to be broken up; but I beg to remind the citizens of London that they are interested in the landlords. I beg to remind the citizens of London that among the proprietors of great estates they count among the foremost; and, therefore, I cannot believe that this new programme of policy will be patronized in this Guildhall. (Cheers.) I have always looked, my Lord Mayor, upon the existence of great estates as one of the best securities for national strength and public liberty, and I believe that the Corporation of the city of London have contributed by their tenure of that property to this great result. (Cheers.) I observed a laugh when I alluded to the possibility—and I will treat it as a probability—of my returning thanks for this toast this time next year. (Cheers and a laugh.) I may have taken, though a fair view of the state of the country, perhaps too sanguine a view of the state of the Government; but I must say that I have confidence in the people, in the exercise of their suffrage, will arrive at a just and fair conclusion; and, under these circumstances, I hope, whatever may be my conviction, that no man will question my right to entertain it. You must remember, my Lord Mayor, that during the last six months we have been favoured with rampant prophecies of what was about to occur, and which, when it has occurred, men were puzzled to judge whether it agreed with the prophecy or not. I have never myself been of opinion, and certainly neither myself nor my colleagues have thought, we should have at all advanced a happier solution of this great problem by announcing beforehand an opinion of what would occur. I have never found boastfulness and braggadacio, under such circumstances, of the slightest utility. Our opponents, indeed, have settled everything. They have exhausted all the arts of unanimous audacity. (Cheers and a laugh.) But I think, my Lord Mayor, I have read somewhere that it is the custom of undisciplined hosts on the eve of a battle to anticipate and celebrate their triumph by horrid sounds and hideous yells, the sounding of cymbals, the beating of drums, the shrieks and springs of barbaric hordes. But when all that has occurred it is sometimes found that the victory is not to them but to those who are calm and collected; the victory is to those who have arms of precision, though they may have made no noise—to those who had the breechloaders, the rocket brigade, and the Armstrong artillery. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, the fight will soon commence. The great combat will soon be fought. It has been said of Her Majesty's Ministers that they have no policy. But their policy is a very simple one. It is to maintain the Constitution of their country. (Loud cheers.) I hope my Lord Mayor you will permit me to propose a Toast, which I shall do under rather peculiar circumstances to-night—it is the health of our hospitable and generous guest. (Cheers.) You, my Lord Mayor, belong to a family which have been distinguished in connexion with the city of London, and one member of which has before attained its highest honours, and you now find yourself the equal of those of your family who have been most successful. You have shown, by your conduct of the business of this evening, how competent you are for the great office which you fill, and I am sure that you will give me credit for hearty sincerity when I assure you it is my earnest wish that during the next year you will be able to devote to this great corporation of which you are the head your undivided attention. (Loud cheers, and a laugh.) On my own part, and on the part of Her Majesty's Government, I beg to express our sense of your great courtesy in proposing our health; and, whatever may be the position what either of us respectively may occupy, I trust this will not be the last time that we shall meet under this roof. (Loud and continued cheers.)


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| On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 6 per cent. | 7 per cent. |
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| On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares | 6 per cent. | 7 per cent. |
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
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Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
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CORRESPONDENCE.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
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National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
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The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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EXCHANGE.
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On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
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| | |
|---|---|
| 12 months | 4 per cent. |
| 6 do. | 3½ " |
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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
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On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
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Bombay, 7th December 1868.


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SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.
IND COOPE & Co.
A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.
Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of the most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
1st December 1868.


## FOR SALE.


FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SONS, ABJEE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, of 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dogcart, and Gig Harnesses.
The properties of Officers.
A nearly new Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, open back, painted dark brownand lining to match by H. Black & Son, London.
A. Ditto, Ditto with surrounding double venetians, circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole and shaft.
A Ditto, Mail Phaetan with lamps, pole and shaft by T. Startin, London.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Also, a Property of another Gentleman.
A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.
Also,
The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Paltchee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Rinton.
Just landed ex "Monastery."
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings, as supplied to the Royal Family, and Lords and Ladies.
A new Pony Tandem Phaeton, suitable for driving Park Phaetons, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.
And also,
A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Wagonnette.
The Property of an Officer.
A first-rate Break-looking Double-Sprung Ride, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
A Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front.
Just Unpacked.
A few Sets of Officers' coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads, Saddle Cloths for stable and double harnesses, Whip Sockets for Carriage, Cloth or Leatherholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
4th December 1868.


## FOR SALE.


FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4.—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

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As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.
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Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.
All orders will be promptly attended to.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
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KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
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THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"it is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of alo